



Fact Sheet

South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control • www.scdhec.gov

2011 HIV/AIDS summary: South Carolina

New HIV infections (including AIDS cases), 2009-2010

HIV infected people rank as the #1 priority population for HIV prevention services in S.C. For the two-year period 2009-2010, 1,572 people were newly diagnosed with HIV in S.C. Compared to the 2003-2004 period, there is a 6.5 percent decrease in cases diagnosed and reported in S.C.

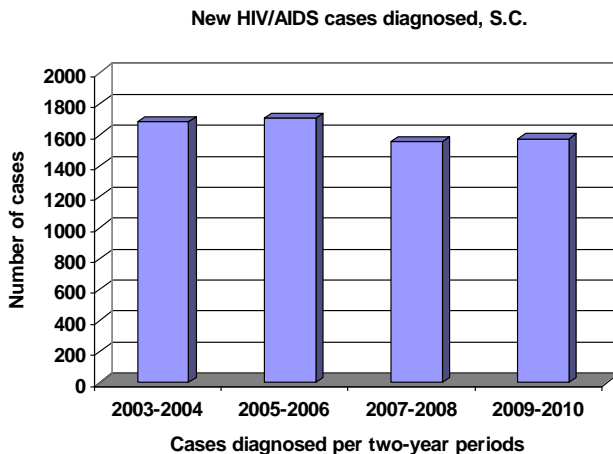
By gender, 76 percent of new HIV/AIDS cases occur among men; 24 percent are among women.

By risk, among the 1040 people who report risk in S.C., men who have sex with men represent the largest proportion (72 percent) of recent infections, followed by 22 percent indicating heterosexual sex (men who have sex with women / women who have sex with men) as their exposure to HIV. Thirty-eight people (four percent of total) were infected through injecting drug use (IDU). Of the people who reported risk, almost 1.5 percent indicated the combined risks of men who have sex with men and injecting drug use.

By race/ethnicity, among people diagnosed with HIV/AIDS in S.C., 73 percent are African-American; 21 percent are white; four percent are Hispanic. African-Americans have a case rate about eight times greater than whites in S.C.

Among women recently diagnosed with HIV/AIDS in S.C., most are African-American (79 percent); 16 percent are white; four percent are Hispanic. Of the 158 women reporting risk, 90 percent indicated heterosexual sex as their exposure to HIV; eight percent were injecting drug users.

Among men recently diagnosed in S.C., 71 percent are African-American; 23 percent are white; four percent are Hispanic. Of the 882 men reporting risk, 85 percent were men who have sex with men, 10 percent were exposed through heterosexual sex; three percent were injecting drug users; two percent were both men who have sex with men and injecting drug users.



S.C. (continued)

Total people living with HIV/AIDS through December 2010*

As of December 2010, 14,708 people have been reported living with HIV infection (including AIDS) who are residents of South Carolina. Of these, 10,200 are men and 4,508 are women. Most people (9,096) are ages 25-49; 181 are children and teenagers under 20 years.

Similar to new infections, African-Americans are disproportionately impacted. Most (47 percent) of the people living with HIV in S.C. are African-American men, 25 percent are African-American women, 19 percent are white men and five percent are white women. Three percent of people living with HIV are Hispanic/Latino.

Most (47 percent) people living with HIV who reported risks are men who have sex with men followed closely by men and women exposed through heterosexual sex (38 percent); 10 percent are injecting drug users; four percent are both men who have sex with men and injecting drug users.

HIV infected people are the #1 priority population for HIV prevention services in S.C.

Among remaining priority populations for HIV prevention services:

2010-2014 S.C. HIV Prevention Plan Priority Populations ^(1,2)	2009/2010 Diagnosed HIV/AIDS Cases by Population % of Total Cases w/Risks Identified (1040 Total) **	People Living with HIV/AIDS, 2010 By Population % of Total Cases w/Risks Identified (11,158 Total)
2. African-American MSM	49%	28%
3. African-American WSM	11%	20%
4. African-American MSW	7%	11%
5. White MSM	20%	17%
6. IDU	4%	10%
7. Hispanic/Latino	♦see note below ³	

****Caution: Due to small numbers, must interpret recent case proportions with caution.**

NOTES:

1. Populations: MSM = Men who have Sex with Men; IDU = Injecting Drug User; WSM = Women who have Sex with Men; MSW = Men who have Sex with Women.
2. Epi Profile Data: Based on number of people with known risk; excludes number of "No Risk Reported". Priority population percentages do not include the combined risk of MSM and IDU.
3. In 2010, Hispanics/Latinos made up about five percent of the population of S.C. Among people recently diagnosed with HIV/AIDS in S.C., four percent are Hispanic/Latino. Three percent of people living with HIV in South Carolina are Hispanic/Latino.

*Prevalence data is provisional; death updates not available.